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reviewer as plausible. The evidence adduced for the translation "Ascending by Day from the Nether World" (p. 276), and the illuminating discussion of the term "ka" (pp. 52 ff., with which the article by Henri Sottas, *Sphinx*, April, 1913, pp. 33 ff., may now be compared) deserve special mention. There are many phases of Egyptian religion and thought that are not touched upon in this volume; but what it gives is so instructive and thought-provoking that no student of Egyptian history can afford not to read it.

NATHANIEL SCHMIDT.

Manuel d'Archéologie Préhistorique Celtique et Gallo-Romaine.

Par JOSEPH DÉCHELETTE, Conservateur du Musée de Roanne, Correspondant de l'Institut. Tome II., Deuxième partie. *Archéologie Celtique ou Protohistorique*. (Paris: Alphonse Picard et Fils. 1913. Pp. viii, 513-910; 160.)

THE successive volumes of Déchelette's *Manuel* are fulfilling the promise of the first. They are all characterized by a wealth of material, presented systematically and lucidly, and discussed with broad and sound scholarship. The most recent installment of the work, the second part of volume II., deals with the early Iron Age, the so-called Hallstatt period. This may be dated, roughly speaking, between 1000 and 500 B. C., and covers an epoch of great importance for the Celtic peoples, with whom M. Déchelette's treatise is chiefly concerned.

It is impossible to summarize here the contents of so extensive a work, or to do more than give a brief indication of its scope and character. In the earlier chapters the author deals with the transition from the Bronze Age and with the beginnings of iron-working in various parts of the ancient world. Next he takes up the early history of the Celts, giving an admirable survey of what is known or believed about their origin, geographical distribution, and different migrations. He shows full acquaintance with the pertinent historical and philological material; indeed, his long foot-note on pages 558 ff. is one of the best compact surveys we have seen of the literature of this subject. Then the author sets forth the main general features of the Hallstatt period and its chronological subdivisions. After these introductory chapters he takes up in detail the archaeology of the age, passing in review all the more important phases of its civilization, its burial sites, villages, fortifications, armor, clothing, and minor objects of use or adornment. Especially full are his accounts of the *tumuli* (geographically classified), the forms of the sword (compared with the types in use in southern Europe), and the vitrified and calcinated walls, the exact purpose and the construction of which are still subjects of dispute. The chapter on bronze vases has particular bearing on the problems of early Greek influence.

This volume, like those which preceded it, represents a great labor of compilation, based upon a vast and rapidly growing archaeological literature, but it is much more than a compilation, and contains in great

measure the results of first-hand observation and individual criticism. The full and systematic survey of the French monuments of the Hallstatt period is in itself a new service, which has not been undertaken before on so large a scale. And the author's expressions of opinion and critical discussions are always of value. Like a number of recent students of various aspects of early and medieval European history, he insists strongly on the study of trade routes and the recognition of commercial, as opposed to ethnological or political, influences. He is thus led to emphasize the evidences of Greek influence on the arts and handicrafts of central and western Europe. Again, he suggests that the famous settlement at La Tène is not an *oppidum* but a post on a well-marked commercial route (p. 563); and, speaking with similar considerations in mind, he opposes the northern localization assigned by d'Arbois de Jubainville to the Ligurians (p. 566). He deals necessarily with many matters about which certainty, or even probability, is hard to attain, and he cannot always take the space to discuss them fully. But he is usually careful to register differences of opinion where they exist. Thus his discussion of the Celtic invasion of the Iberian peninsula as supported by two well-known passages in Herodotus is hardly adequate, but opposing views are set forth in a foot-note. The Celtic migrations to the British Isles are also given insufficient treatment, but these perhaps lay outside the main plan of the book. Still, if one judges M. Déchelette here by the standard which he has set for himself, one is surprised to see him cite the familiar theory of the Celtic origin of *κασσίτερος* (p. 573) without mentioning the alternative Oriental derivation of the word which has been recently urged. It would be hypercritical, however, to attach importance to occasional omissions like this in a work of such scope and thoroughness.

F. N. ROBINSON.

BOOKS OF MEDIEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

The Evolution of the Monastic Ideal: from the Earliest Times down to the Coming of the Friars. By HERBERT B. WORKMAN, M.A., D.Litt., Principal of Westminster Training College. (London: Charles H. Kelly. 1913. Pp. xxi, 368.)

PRINCIPAL WORKMAN considers it unnecessary in view of the existing literature to undertake a complete history of Monasticism, yet there are many who would be grateful for such a work from him. They would expect a book of pleasant literary quality, written with the insight due to a union of close criticism and sympathetic *Anempfindung*. They would expect to be furnished a bibliography presented with critical valuations, and notes of minuter discussion and detailed reference useful for investigators. They would expect it to contain the full wealth of recent scholarship, controlled by Mr. Workman's independent accuracy and sound judgment and enriched by his own reflective interpretation.